

The present study was limited mainly to the uppermost EVCM (predominantly Eocene age), in particular the base of the Lower M. diversus zone to the top of the EVCM. The top of the EVCM may occur anywhere within the Middle N. asperus zone. The main reason for limiting the study to this interval is the low quantity and quality of data below the Eocene.

Wells that have penetrated the Paleocene (defined here as being approximately the top of the L. balmei zone) or deeper are Pelican 3, Poonboon 1, Dondu 1, Yurongi 1, Bass 2 and 3, Nangkero 1, Konkoni, Durroon 1, and Aroo 1. Of these ten wells, Pelican 3, Dondu 1, Aroo 1, and Bass 3 had encouraging gas shows within the Paleocene section and Bass 3 recovered condensate as well as gas on a formation interval test (Table 1.2).

The most prospective intervals within the EVCM to date based on occurrence of shows, availability of data, and cost of drilling appear to be of Eocene age. It is possible, using seismic data, to divide this interval into two thinner, genetically related intervals separated by an unconformity towards the base of the Upper M. diversus zone. This unconformity will be referred to as the M. diversus Unconformity in this report. The two intervals separated by this unconformity will be referred to as: 1) the "Upper" EVCM, which encompasses the interval from the top of the EVCM to the M. diversus Unconformity and 2) the M. diversus Unconformity to the top of the L. balmei interval.

Of the two intervals, the M. diversus Unconformity to Top of L. balmei is the most prospective based on the occurrence